MORRISON BOLTS BRYAN.

THE ILLINOIS STATESMAN ALSO PRODS ALTGELD SHARPLY.

Declares Against Free Colunge, and Shows That Alticeld from the Very First Has Been False to His Trust-The State Treasurership Scandal an Instance. CRICAGO, Oct. 21.-The Hon. William R. Morrison, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for years a member of Congress and a lifelong Democrat, has boited Gov. John P Altgeld and come out for sound money. Up to the present time Mr. Morrison has main tained a profound silence on the political issues. His declaration in favor of the gold standard and against Altgeld is regarded as the most important incident in the history of the Illinois

Ever since the Chicago Convention there has been much speculation as to what Col. Morrison's political course would be. He has taken no active part in the campaign, and has done nothing to aid in the election of the silver nominee. There have been frequent rumors and much speculation as to his views, but nothing definite was known. Mr. Morrison's letter is as follows:

" WATERLOO, Ill., Oct. 19, 1898. "The Hon. Benjamin R. Burroughs, Educardsville, Ri.
"DEAR JUDGE: Your speech here on Thursday
last was an admirable presentation of the freecoinage view of the financial question. Nothing can be much more important than informing others and being informed ourselves how to vote, and it is well that these higher duties of citizen ship should not be neglected. I heard you with more interest because I understood you as not falling in with the quite prevalent doctrine that the only qualification for official position is in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. For after discussing the money question you very properly and justly commended the honesty and purity of the private and official life of Mr. Bryan as first among his qualifications for

"In view of your having further occasion to refer to personal worth and official station, I respectfully submit the following suggestions: The law requires the State Treasurer to receive and safely keep the revenues and other

moneys of the State. He makes oath and gives bond, and, as a further guarantee for the safety of such moneys, it is made a criminal offence for any State Treasurer or other officer, elected or appointed, to invest or loan for his own use, except as authorized by law, any money entrusted to him for safe keeping, and it is a penitentlary offence for any such officer to embezzle or fraudulently convert any such money to his own use. The constitution of the State says: 'No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in the pursuance of appro priation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon,' and that the Governor shall 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'

Gov. Altgeld was inaugurated and made oath to support the Constitution of the State of Ithnois, including the oath to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, on Jan. 10, 1893. Scarcely had he lowered the uplifted hand when in disregard alike of the oath he had just taken and of his official obligations, he, in his inaugural address, sanctioned, approved, and encouraged the use of the money in the hands of the State Treasurer and other officers for safe keeping by way of loans and deposits at interest for their own use.

"Acting in accordance with this executive ap proval, some of the officers, including the State Treasurer and one or more of the Governor's appointees, converted to their own use, or loaned or deposited for their own use or profit, the public moneys entrusted to them, and made his administration, when measured by defalcations and misappropriation of public moneys, the most corrupt in the history of the State.

"The reason stated in the Governor's inaugural address for his sanction of the unlawful use of the State's money by the State Treasurer elected on the ticket with him, and by other custodians of public money, was that the compensation for which these officers had been elected to serve was too low, and that they should be allowed to loan the State money as means of increasing their salaries.

Any other reason for the Governor's sanction must be ascertained from the manner in which such moneys were subsequently used. It has been charged that the Governor was a borrower of State moneys, or that the State Treasurer unlawfully loaned to various persons large sums of the State's money for the Governor's use; that the charge is true is and has been from about the time of the death of the late State Treasurer an open secret among those known as Governor's friends, and whose relations to him enabled them to know the facts. In case of the death of the Treasthe sworn duty of the Governor to take on of the Treasurer's office, cause the keep them so until the successor is appointed and qualified. The son of the deceased Treasurer was so qualified on Nov. 22, 1893, and might then lawfully take possession of the office. In the case of Witbeck and others against the estate of the deceased Treasurer the Governor was a witness, and the following appears in the testimony. pears in the testimony,
"How soon after you heard of the death of
Mr. Ramsey did you lock up the treasury and

Governor was a witness, and the following appears in the testimory.

The the testimory,

"Reason did you lock up the treasury and seal lif"

"Hight away."

"When was it next opened after the death of Mr. Ramsey and sealing it up?"

"It have no recollection of its being opened until we finally met to turn it over."

"It is a revere strain upon the credulity of the people of the State to ask them to believe the Governor's recollection had so failed him that he could not recall the unlawful opening of the treasury want by himself, young Ramsay, and others, eight days before it might be lawfully opened and turned over to the new Treasurer. His, the new Treasurer's, statement, supported by the testimony in the Witbeck case, shows that the Governor, the son of the deceased Treasurer, not yet qualified as successor, and two others opened the vaults and finavestigated the contents before it might havfully be opened. This testimony shows for their that papers were taken from the vaults and collections made during them to be asfely locked in the treasurer and papers to be asfely locked in the treasurer and papers to be asfely locked in the treasurer caused unmindful of his official obligations to save from exposure anybody who had been unlawfully allowed to use the moneys of the State.

"It is further charged that the Governor caused unusual and unnecessarily large amounts of State funds to be drawn from the State Treasurers of various State institutions; that he directed or allowed other large amounts deposited in favorite banks for his own personal business or political purposes or both, and that having been denied the use of funds belonging to State institutions, he removed Mr. Eaves, Treasurer of the Anna Insane Asylum at Lincoln, and Dr. Miller, superintendent of the anylum at Lincoln, the officers responsible for such denies and ordered the money, notally 380,000, from the bank at Anna, Ill. bank to the State Treasury. It is a matter or public noteriety that the money was without served that he cause is as stated,

"The Democratic party of the State once lost, then regained power. It will doubtless outlive the domination and control of flov. Aligeld, the Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, and the Hon. Jehu Baker, but it will more certainly survive this leadership if as a variy it can be relieved from

the scandal of laws disobeyed, oaths broken, and treasuries plundered.

and treasuries plundered.

"William R. Monnison."

Mr. Morrison's letter thus effectually riddles Altgeld's speech in Cooper Union, New York, and discloses the faisity of his utterances as to his administration as Governor ef Illinois.

CHICAGO. Oct. 21.—It has been known that there was enmity between Col. Morrison and Gov. Aligeld, but he was supposed to lean in his sympathies toward free silver. William R. Morrison's political standing is higher than that of any other man of his party in the State. He has been mentioned many times for President, and his name was prominently before the famous Chicago Convention at which William J. Bryan was nominated.

NOT A BOSS' SAYS JACOB WORTH The Veteran Republican Presides at

Brooklyn Meeting. Jacob Worth, the Republican leader in Brookyn, made his début as a presiding officer at the big Republican gathering in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night. He received more applause than any of the other speakers, and they included State candidates Black and Voodruff. The Academy was crowded, and nearly everybody in the audience had an American flag, which was waved when a point was made by the speakers. Jacob Brenner, the Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee of Kings county, introduced Mr. Worth

Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee of Kings county, introduced Mr. Worth as the presiding officer, and immediately the throng began cheering. When quiet had been restored, he said:

"I have been applauded before and sometimes hooted. Sometimes I have been called a boss, when, in fact, I have always been bossed nayself. Whenever I did anything to elect a good local ticket, if the men turned out well others got the credit: If they turned out bad I got the blame. If one man ran ahead of his ticket and the other behind it, the latter said his friends blamed me. If a man I spoke for got 5,000 majority it was said that if I hadn't spoken he would have got 10,000. Indeed, if I had paid attention fo all that have tried to kill me off there wouldn't have been enough of me left totel of my political death."

In speaking of the work done at the St. Louis Convention, Mr. Worth declared that an effort had been made to fasten the sliver heresy upon the Republicans, or at least to have an equivocal plank on the money question, but that, thanks to the peerless leader of the Empire State. Thomas C. Platt, the grand old Republican party came out as it always had done, for the honor and credit of the nation.

Mr. Worth then introduced Frank S. Black the candidate for Governor. Mr. Black was warmly received. "The leaders of the so-called Democratic party do not believe in the full measure of loyal citizenship." he said in the course of his speech. "They are encouraging rebellion, and the evil effects of their course will be felt all over the world, because American enterprise is far-reaching. It should not be considered wise to rush on to disaster in order to get a change."

Timothy L. Woodruff, the candidate for Ideutenant-Governor, was the next speaker, Capt. Patrick O'Farrell of Washington, D. C.,

Timothy L. Woodruff, the candidate for Leutenant-Governor, was the next speaker. Capt. Patrick O'Farrell of Washington, D. C., and President Schurman of Cornell University also spoke. At the close of the meeting areception was tendered to the candidates at the Hamilton Club.

FLAGS IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

Phenomenal Demand for Them That Is

The campaign equipment companies and the dealers in flags say that this campaign has created a phenomenal demand for American flags. Every campaign produces more or less of a demand, but this year's fashion of swinging the flags as banners has more than trebled it. All the flag sewers in the country have been working overtime. The last campaign when flags were generally used was in 1876. The demand then was greater than it is now, and there was a flag famine before the campaign was over. There isn't any sign of a famine this year, but about all the flags that can be produced are taken as quickly as they are made.

The demand in 1876 was the greatest in the history of the country. During the Washington inaugural celebration here in 1888 the demand for flags for decoration burgoss was nearly as

inaugural celebration here in 1889 the demand for flags for decoration purposes was nearly as great. The demand now equals the demand then. In addition to the demand for the big and expensive flags there is an almost unprecedented demand for the small flags that have been a feature of political meetings this year. These flags are ordered by the thousand.

While the reporter was talking with a dealer in Park place yesterday an order came for 1,400 for a meeting in Brooklyn. Hundreds of thousands of these small flags are sold and distributed every day. There isn't any danger of a scarcity of this class of flags, however, for they are turned out by machines with almost as much rapidity as newspapers are printed.

much rapidity as newspapers are printed

FRYE SCORES THE BOY ORATOR.

Bryan's Discoveries When He Was 13 Years Old-What He Forgets, WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 21.-Wheeling was alive with enthusiastic Republicans to-night. Senators Frye and Elkins spoke here to throngs. Senator Frye said:

"In 1893 one-half of the factories closed, onehalf of the men were thrown out of work, and a monetary panic was followed by an almost un-precedented period of business depression. Oh,

monetary panic was followed by an almost unprecedented period of business depression. Oh,
I tell you we are sick.

"Who is it that knows all about it? It is not
Cleveland; it is not Whitney; it is not any
statesmen. It is the boy orator of the Platte.
He found that when he was 13 years of age a
crime had been committed. He forgets that
Munhail, the great English statistician, characterized the period of twenty-three years ago as
the most prosperous ever enloyed by any nation.

terized the period of twenty-three years ago as the most prosperous erer enjoyed by any nation. Why, Gladstone said twenty years ago, 'Our daughter over the water will soon be far anead of her mother, England.'
"He forgets that from 1873 to 1893 we in-orensed our railroad mileage over 100 per cent. He forgets that the Bland bill provided for the extensive purchase of sliver by the Govern-ment, and that the Government has coined more than \$400,000,000 of sliver from 1873 down to the present time."

Big Republican Rally Up Town.

The Republican clubs of the Fifteenth Conress district had a torchlight procession last light and a big rally at Sulzer's Hariem River night and a big rally at Sulzer's Hariem River Casino. Three thousand men, with half a dozen bands, paraded, and the Casino was thronged. Chauncey M. Depew, Congressmen Low and Mitchell, Gen. O'Beirne, Henry Robinson, Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews, and Philip Heinhart were among those who spoke at the meeting in the Casino. Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright was Chairman.

Mr. Depew came late, and by way of apology he explained that he had gone to Lion Park by mistake. In getting from there to the Casino he said he had to take six electric cars, four trolleys, and two cable cars.

"Another reason of my delay," he added, "was that every street and avenue was blocked by marching men carrying McKinley banners, and I've come to the conclusion that ninetenths of all the people are marching under the McKinley banner."

Cypress Lumbermen for McKinley, NEW ORLEANS, Oct 21 .- At a meeting of the Cypress Lumbermen's Association at the St. Charles Hotel in this city the question came up of the temper of the association on the money question, and on the suggestion of President Berire a vote was taken, and it was found that Berire a vote was taken, and it was found that many members of this association were sound-money men, all save one being for McKiniey, and that one for Paimer.

Tresident Berire, speaking at the St. Charles Hotel last night, said that if the Bryan theories should prevail the cypress industry in Louisiana could not stand. The mills had been through a hard season, and held things up notwithstanding their difficulties. They were not in condition to stand any more troubles.

Election Cards to Be Used Fraudulently. A new enterprise in connection with the election, which has been called to the attention of the Republican State Committee, is the collection of cards issued by election inspectors to registered voters, as required by the new flaw. The story is that a lot of lodging house proprietors in the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly districts have the cards issued to the men who registered from their places, and that if the men who registered are not on hand to vote on election day substitutes will be provided who will present the cards and claim the right to vote. As there is no means of identifying the men who registered, excepting the entry as to his age, there ought to be no difficulty in polling the full ladging-house vote. the Republican State Committee, is the collec-

Socialists Digelalm a Candidate.

The Socialist Labor party, through Hugo Vogt, Secretary of its State Committee, protested yesterday to the Police Commissioners tested yesterday to the Police Commissioners against the certificate of nomination of Stephen J. Still well for member of Assembly in the First Westchester district as the candidate of that Westchester district as the candidate of that Yestchester district, as the candidate of the party. In his protest Mr. Vogt said that George S. Cledayne was regularly nominated by the Socialist Labor party in that district, and his nomination was certified to by the County Clerk of Westchester county. Stillwell, he declares, is not a Socialist, nor are any of the men who purported to nominate him.

Republican Mass Meeting at Walkalla Hall To-night.

There will be a Republican mass meeting at Walhalla Hall to-night at which Cornellus N. Bliss will preside. Among those to be present on the platform are Powell Clayton, Gen. Hor-ace Porter, O. H. La Grange, and C. C. Shayne.

To Care a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableta. All druggists refund the inquer if it falls to cure. 25c. - dis.

INDIANA CONGRESS FIGHT.

REPUBLICANS WILLING TO CON-CEDE ONE DISTRICT TO POPOCRATS.

They Hope to Carry That One District, but

the Odds Are Against Them Heavily-The Contest in Home of the Districts-Holman's Canvass for His Old Place. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 21.-When two years ago Indiana showed on election night a clean sweep of the Congress delegation of the State for the Republicans, few persons were more surprised than the State Committee. which had not claimed more than ten of them. Chairman Gowdy said this morning that he loes not claim them all at this election, but that he would not be surprised if even Trace well, in the Third district, which the Republi cans intended should be the dumping ground of the heavy Popocratic counties, should pull

through. This would mean, of course, a land-

side to McKinley in the State. He says

Tracewell, with over 6,000 normal Popocratio plurality to overcome, is showing up well, and may win. Chairman Gowdy says, however, that the other twelve districts are safe for the Republicans, in spite of the fusions effected by the Populists and Popocrats, The canvass in the Fourth district, where "Watchdog" William Holman is a candidate for the seventeenth time, after one term in retirement, has some pathetic features. The old man is now without his good wife, who was so valuable and helpful to him, and in his advanced years struggles with his work in a tottering fashion that cannot fail to show his audiences that he is on the rapid decline. He has the endorsement of the Populists, but he has not been able to make more than three or four speeches. His

old supporters listen for a time with restless-

ness, and finally they file out as quietly as

hey can. At a meeting at Mt. Vernon recent-

ly the veteran politician started in with a

arge audience, and talked until only seventy-

nine persons were left to hear him. Holman's opponent, on the other hand, is young, active, attractive speaker, named Marcus R. Sulzer. He is working night and day, and there is scarcely any doubt that he will be elected. While he discusses the living issues of the day, his aged opponent harps upon some old railroad land grant which was the issue in Mr. Holman's earlier campaigns. Mr. Sulzer is a Jew, and Holman's managers have made Sulzer friends because of race as-

persions.

A. M. Hardy, a member for the Second district, who is seeking reflection in a district that was Democratic formerly, is also likely o be elected. He has as his opponent Judge Miers, who resigned his judicial office to take up a defence of the free-silver sophistry. He challenged Hardy to a joint debate, but Hardy at first refused unless N. H. Mottsinger, the long-whiskered Populist candidate for the same office, should be admitted to the contest, Judge Miers refused, and Hardy then relented. but evened up on every occasion by telling the audience that it was not his fault that the Populist candidate was not admitted.

"My friends," he would say, "I see before me in the remote part of the audience my Populist friend, the candidate of his party for this office. It was my wish that he should be accorded full privilege with the Judge and myself in this debate, but the Judge objected to such an arrangement. But since Mr. Motsinger is present, and the debate is now over. I think it nothing more than fair that you give Mr. Motsinger a chance to be heard. He will now address you upon the issues of the day as his

"This would strike the crowds as so fair that if there were any Populists present they would likely ever afterward prefer to assist Hardy than his opponent, and the result showed that the scheme was a good one in keeping Motsinger on the track, this being the only hope of Hardy's election.

When the entire pressure of the National and State Committee of the Popocrats and Populists was brought to bear on Motsinger to withdraw and permit a fusion, he refused to to it, knowing that the effect would be to bene-

fit Miers rather than Hardy. The Eighth district, in which Charles L. Henry, now representing this, the Seventh, district, is the Republican candidate, and a Populist named Brunt is his opponent, is like r to give a tremendous Republican plurality It lies in the heart of the gas andoil belt, where protected industries are thick, and where the voters like protection without sugar coating. In the little city of Elwood, which sprung up under the discovery of gas until it is now one of the important cities of the State, a street parade was given in Mr. Henry's honor a few nights ago. The total vote of the township in which Elwood is situated in 1892 was about parade was nearly 1,200, or hearly as many as the then entire voting population, and they were all workingmen. The county was Democratic Gibraltar until the gas brought millions of dollars and thousands of arte and into it. There is a Republican slub in every factory in Anderson, and not a single Demo-

cratic club. They are for McKinley with a whoop and a hurrah, and don't care who knows it. They want a sound dollar, and believe the farmer will come in for his share of the general pros perity it the labor of the country is protected. It is believed that the Eighth district will contribute something like 5,000 to 7,000 of

the McKinley majority of 50,000 in the State The signs of dissolution of the Popocratic cause continue to become public. Chairman Rochford of the Silver County Committee has received a number of resignations of precinct committeemen, and yesterday received the resignation of a ward committeeman. One of these who resigned sent him a note as fol-

"I. Joe Gibson, hereby tender my resigna tion as committeeman of the Eighth precinct of the Eighth ward. I will not serve on your rotten committee.

State Senator Leyden of New Albany, who was a member of the last Senate, is out for the gold standard. He will vote for McKinley and sound money, not because he is not a Democrat, but because he believes the Chicago plat form would ruin the country. He comes from another Gibraltar of Democracy, and is a neighbor of United States District Attorney Burke, who is also disgusted. Mr. Burke was a goldbug who made sound-money speeches before the Chicago Convention, but took his medicine until there was a fusion with the Populists. Then he swore by all the gods that he would not make another speech for the ticket or give snother dollar to the cam-

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS. Their Independent Ticket Arouses the Mos-

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 21,-The State Temper ance Union, which has caused special candidates for Governor and Attorney-General to be nominated so as to draw radical Prohibitionists from the Republican candidates, to-day issued a long address censuring Gov. Morrill and Attorney-General Davies for their failure to enforce the Prohibitory law, and appealing to the advocates of statutory prohibition to vote for the independent candidates.

This address has aroused the antagonism of the German-American League, an anti-Pro-hibition organization, and it will this week issue a counter address calling upon its mem bers to support the straight Republican ticket. This is the first campaign since the Probibition law was enacted, fift-on years ago, in which the Germans have united in support of the Repub-lican State ticket. The leaders of the League claim a membership of 20,000 in the State.

Torchlight Parade Abandoned.

The projected torchlight McKinley and Hobart parade for next Thursday night has been abandoned. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, who had been chosen as grand marshal, made this announcement yesterday. The opposition of the Republican County Campaign Committee is what spoiled the show. The campaign managers declared that more good would result for the cause if the district workers stayed in their districts and worked for the success of the ticket than it they paraded the streets on that evening.

The Ex-Prosident Continues His Stum

BORDEN, Ind., Oct. 21,-Gen. Harrison's specia rain entered New Albany at 9 o'clock this morn ing from Evansville, amid a tremendous tooting of whistles and firing of cannon. The street leading from the depot to Scribner's Park was packed with people to such a degree that it was difficult to force a way through it for the carjages of the speaker and party. When he an peared from the rear of his car he was greeted with loud cheers. It took some time to get him to the park, and more time after he had arrived there to force a passage through the dense throng to the stand.

The crowd came from Louisville and places north, and was estimated at from 25,000 to 30, 000 people. The enthusiasm was intense, and Gen. Harrison had an ovation when he appeared on the stand and was introduced by N. T. Depauw. Gen. Harrison addressed first the workingmen, of whom the crowd was largely composed, explaining they were the first to suffer from a depreciated dollar, and they had al ready suffered enough from low tariff.

SALEM, Ind, Oct. 21 .- After the New Albany speech Gen. Harrison was driven through the streets filled with cheering people to the station, where his car was awaiting him. The first stop was at the little town of Borden, where something over a thousand farmers had gathered. There was a profusion of gold in the decorations. The enthusiasm was keyed to a high pitch, and Gen. Harrison made a notable though very brief, speech. They knew, he explained, under what conditions they had had rosperity, but Mr. Bryan was trying to persuade them that they would find it in another direction. He closed by asking if they would trust experience or "the advice of this unanointed prophet." The response was an uproarlous cry of "experience."

ORLEANS, Ind., Oct. 21 .- At Salem, the county seat of the sparsely settled and agricultural county of Washington, a stop of nearly an hour was made. The gathering, which surpassed anything Salem had ever seen, was estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 people, who came from Washington and adjoining counties. Escorted by a company of cavalry, Gen. Harrison was driven to the Court House, where he spoke from the steps. Though there was a vast amount of cheering and crowding in an effort to get within range of his voice, the multitude was orderly, and the large percentage of Democrats in the crowd seemed as anxious to do the distinguished speaker honor and give him respectful attention as the Republicans. Somebody had evidently printed a lot of Harrison badges, for nearly everybody in the crowd had one pinned to his coat or stuck in his hatband. When \$\mathcal{F}en. Harrison was introduced by Samuel P. Morrison, he was greeted with great cheering. He spoke on the sliver question for the benefit of the thousands of farmers in the audience, and his speech was punctuated with applause of the kind that told of the deep impression upon his hearers. from the steps. Though there was a vast

Orleans, set down among the bills of Orange his hearers.
Orienas, set down among the bills of Orange county, was the next stop, and there seemed to be more people there than the county contained. The crowd was computed at 7,000, and they had just finished a parade that stretched out three miles. Every township in the county had a delegation with a float elaborately decorated with bunting, flags, and pretty girls, and one of these floats was drawn by forty horses. There was a large number of cavalry companies, the riders wearing gold sashes and gold hats. The town was elaborately decorated, yellow being the prevailing color.

Gen. Harrison was greeted at the station with loud cheers and driven to the High School yard, where a stand had been erected. He made another telling speech to a farmer audience, impressing them with the fact that their property was dependent upon the prosperity of the country, and appealing to their patriotism to resist the attack upon constitutional Government contained in the Chicago platform.

country, and appearance sist the attack upon constitutions sontained in the Chicago platform

LOIS OF THIRTY-DAY VOTERS. What an Analysis of the Registration Lists

The returns received by the Republican County Campaign Committee in response to its request for reports as to the number of persons registered in the city who were represented on the record as having resided only thirty days in their election district, show that the mere fact that electors are so registered does not furnish a very reliable line on colonization. It was found that a big percentage of electors are registered as thirty-day men, and an analysis of the reports shows that this percentage is as great in the brown-stone as in the senement districts. It further shows that such well-known Republicans as William Brookfield are put down as thirty-day residents.

The Tammany Hall committees have been done some work in the same line and they have

ing some work in the same line, and they have found that 980 registered voters in the Thirty-irst, a Republican district, were returned as having resided there only thirty days. They found also that many hundreds of election inspectors who have zerved in the same capacity for many years do not bother to put down the exact time that a voter has resided in the district, but, to facilitate their work, as soon as they have ascertained that the man is qualified they fill in the bianks with the minimum term of residence required by law and let it go that way.

Although most of the cases investigated are of this sort, the Republican Campaign Committee will continue the prosecution of its in-

quiries and will run down any colonization which may exist.

THE WESTCHESTER CASE.

An Extraordinary Session of the Appellate Court Called to Decide It.

ALBANY, Oct 21 .- Congressman Fairchild called on Gov. Morton this morning and requested him to exercise his powers so as to make possible a speedy review of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Justice Edwards's decision and order declaring William L. Ward to be the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Westchester district. Mr. Fairchild was declared by the Secretary of State to be the regular Republican candidate, and Justice Edwards reversed the Secretary's decision. Late this afternoon Gov. Morton called an extraordinary term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Third Department, to be held on Oct. 29, at 10 A. M., in the Court House in Albany, for the specific purpose of hearing arguments on the supreal from the of hearing arguments on the appeal from the decision of Justice Edwards. This is the first time the Appellate Division has been called to convene in extraordinary session.

Light Up and Show Your Colors.

The Shipping and Industrial Sound-Money Association of the Port of New York requests that during the day and evening of Saturday next, when the great sound-money naval parade will take place, the Stare and Stripes be displayed from every available place along the water front of the port, and from every window, water front of the port, and from every window, roof, and pole in the several cities as the most fitting expression of the dominant faith of the people. It also requests that, so far as practicable, the fronts or windows of all buildings be illuminated along the water front from 130th street on the North River to the Battery, and from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street on the East River, and in Brooklyn, Hoboken, Weehawken, Jersey City, and Long Island City, For this purpose nothing is so safe, so effective, and so inexpensive as the common colored Chinese lantern, using candles.

Eighth Assembly District Republican Parade.

Not so very long ago it would have been unhealthful for a Republican parade to display it-self throughout the east side. It's different in this campaign. Last night the Eighth Assembly district Republicans paraded in honor of William McKinley, Tim Campbell, and Charles S. Adler, and were cheered throughout the ens. Adier, and were cheered throughout the en-tire course. The procession was headed by well-known Republicans to the number of 100, mounted on the most mettlesome steeds that could be obtained from the street car stables. There were bands and bicycles and carriages with silk-haited politicions in them, and alto-gether the parade was a great success. The Lincoln Club, at 272 Grand street gave a dis-play of fireworks in honor of the parade as it passed.

Honest Money League to Hold a Mass Meeting Up Town.

A mass meeting by the up-town branch of the Democratic Honest Money League will be held at Sulzer's Harlem Casino to-morrow evening, H. C. F. Koch will preside, and the speakers will be Franklin Bartlett, William B. Horn-blower, Everett P. Wheeler, and Major John Byrne.

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weak gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THRONGED TO HEAR HARRISON. COMEDY OF THE CANVASS.

WEEPING AND WAILING FOR M'AL-PIN'S ABANDONED PARADE.

o Such Chance for the Bisplay of Uniforms Ever Had by the Adjutant-General-A Business Proposition to Odell-Perkins, Osborn, Three Shells, and a Pen. There were three in the party and they looked ike honest men. One of them wore a high hat. The other two were well dressed. They looked intelligent as well as honest, and when they told the guard at the door of Executive Chairman Odell's room that they had important business with Mr. Odell he just opened the door and told them to walk right in. Mr. Odell was at his desk. They pulled up chairs and sat down beside him.

"Now," said the spokesman, as the Chairman squared off to listen, "we've come to make a business proposition." "Well, I'm always glad to listen to business

ropositions," said Mr. Odell.
"We knew you would be," said the spokesman, "so we'll get right down to it. Now, we represent a club. There are a hundred men in our organization and we can deliver the vote of every one of them. Now, you want our votes, of course. You can do something for us and we'll give you what you want if you'll give us what we want. What do you say?" Mr. Odell smiled. "That will depend," he

said, "on what you want: go ahead with your proposition." "Well," said the spokesman, "we want one of the boys fixed up with a job in the Custom

" Well," said Mr. Odell. "And we want one of the boys made a collector of internal revenue." "That's easy," said Mr. Odell, with a broadening smile."

We want one man put in the public stores, one man in the Fire Department, and one man on the police." "Let's sec." said Mr. Odell, "that's five men,

"Well, now, we'll be satisfied with the five for the present," said the spokesman, have three or four others who want places, but they have good jobs now and can wait. Just give us these five and the 100 votes are yours." All three nodded.

"Well, now buys, I'm sorry," said Mr. Odell,
"but you see I always make a business of keeping my promise. The trouble with the places
you want is that they are nearly all civil service
places, and I don't see just how I could keep my
promise if I made any, unless I violated these
civil service laws."

now what do the other ninety-five want?"

oromase if I made any, unless I violated these civil service laws."

He didn't as much as crack a smile when he said it, and watched the committee and its 100 votes fade from view. He did say, "I'll be jinswiggled," after they had gone.

There was weeping and wailing and much amentation in the room of Gen. E. A. McAlpin resterday. Fifteen different styles of campaign hate and nineteen different kinds of campaign uniforms lay in a bundle on the biggest desk in the room, and neither the General nor any of his lieutenants ever looked in the direction of that desk without weeping and walling. The General had had only one idea during the campaign. That was to make it the most gorgeous and picturesque campaign that there had ever and picturesque campaign that there had ever been in the country. It was his idea to have the people, or as many of them as he could get, dressed in uniforms only a little less gorgeous than those worn by the Governor's staff. The uniformed parade was his pet hobby. The order had been given to abandon it. It was indeed cause for weeping, as anybody will admit who knows anything about the tender spot that the General has in his heart for uniforms, "It's too bad," groaned Col. Banning, the Colonel of the first McKinley regiment of the city, as he looked at the variegated bile of duds and wiped the tears from his eyes. "It's too bad, but it had to be."

city, as he looked at the variegated pile of duds and wiped the tears from his eyes. "It's too bad, but it had to be."

"Well, what was the reason for its abandonment?" asked the reporter.

"Reason," said Coi. Banning, "why, reason enough The people here got frightened at the tremendious proportions it assumed. They thought they would have a nice little parade of 20,000, but the papers had no sooner mentlened it than from every town and hamlet, from every city, from the mountains of Vermont and the pine woods of Maine, from the Adirondacks; yes, from as far west as Chicago, there came demands for places in the line. Special trains had been hired, special boats to bring people down the Sound, and in place of a common 20,000 it was evident that the number would be more than 100,000. No wonder that the people got scared. But, oh, it's said to thirk of elvine it up. Why, we had the number would be more than 100,000. No wonder that the people got scared. But, oh it's sad to think of giving it up. Why, we had 200 bands hired. We had contracted for all the torches in the city. We had a uniform for every man. It would have been the most gorgeous sight that had ever been seen in this or any other country. But its tremendous proportions made it impracticable."

And the Colonel whised away the tears again. The other members of Gen. McAlpin's staff said that this statement of Col. Banning was true.

"What's the matter, Gibbs? I don't see your name in the papers any more. Aren't you in good order?" asked John Gunner of the exnilet "Oh," said Gibbs, "you don't read the religious columns. If you want to see my name
you want to read those columns. I'm in there
right along."

The Connecticut Popoerats have got a rod in pickle for Judge Lynde Harrison. The Judge is sound-money Democrat this year and he is the counsel of the sound-money Democrats and will apply to the courts to compel the State officials to print the names of the candidates of the Connecticut sound-money men under the title of the National Democratic party. Two years ago, before the Democratic party came out for repudiation and became the Popocratic party, Judge Harrison was a Democrat and was the counsel of the Democratic party. The socialistic Democratic party was started in that year and tried to compel the State officials to print the names of their candidates under the title Socialist Democrats. Judge Harrison made the fight against them and he won the case, the courts deciding that the word Democrat was an infringement on the title of the Democratic party, and was not permissible. This year, when Harrison makes his application to get the National Democrats on the ticket the Popocrats are going to rest their case on his brief in the case two years ago. That brief was a particularly savage one, and they are all wondering now what answer the Judge can make to it. They think they've got him. of the National Democratic party. Two years

Secretary Perkins of the Republican national headquarters must be investigated. The denand went forth yesterday afternoon. National Committee, it is predicted, will have o act on it. The particular accusation against him this time is having in his possession three walnut shells and a black pea. He was caught dead to rights with them yesterday afternoon. The door of his room was closed, but he had neglected to lock it, and the first man in there caught him. The three-shells were turned bottom up on his desk, and the Secretary was twindling the little black pea between his fingers. He tried to sweep the shells off, but was too late. The man who came in grabbed the outfit and said he would hold it as evidence. He afterward showed it to Gen. Powell Clayton and to Cousin Osborn. Gen. Clayton said hed seen such things before, and he was astounded at the kien of such tools of trade being found in the possession of a young man of supposedly exemplary habits like Perkins. Gen. Osborn said he didn't see what there was wrong about having three walneglected to lock it, and the first man in what there was wrong about having three wal-nut hulls and a black yea, whereupon the man who had them said, "Veil, I'll just show you, General," and he put them down on the desk at the Fifth Avenue, put the pea under one shell right in front of the General's face, and then said.

and:
"Which shell is it under?"
"Why," said the General, "it's under that shell."
"I'll bet you five it isn't," said the man with

"I'll bet you fire it isn't," said the man with
the shells.

The General shook his head.
"Why," he said, "I'd bet my life on it."
"Just put up a hundred," suggested the man,
But the General said be guessed he wouldn't,
and then the man with the shells picked them
up and showed him that it wasn't under any of
them. up and showed him that it wasn't under any of them. "Well, well," said the General, as the light dawned on him, "and you say that Perkins had these things, ch? Weil, do you suppose he wanted to get me into a bet?" The man with the shells said he didn't know, but at any rate Perkins had had them. Of, course, under the circumstances, an investiga-tion of Secretary Perkins is absolutely neces-sary.

Walter Emerson, the spellbinder from Maine, was speaking up at Sing Sing the other evening, and had arrived at that part of his speech where he was contrasting the two candidates. The Chairman of the meeting, catching the drift of things and seeing a chance for an additional point of contrast, pulled a paper from his pocket and handed it to the speaker, pointing to the following headlines:

THE MAN AND HIS AMBITION. Bryan Wanted to Be Advance Agent of a Show, Mr. Emerson glanced at the lines, and hold-

Whether McKinley is to be our next President or Bryan.

the dollars will be just as hard to get. We are now trying to help you save some.

To-day's special is Scotch overplaids, in business sack suits, \$14.00 some fly fronts; also double breasted if you wish to be in the swim.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men.

THREE \$ 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. STORES 47 Cortlandt, near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Ave., near 14th Street. Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

the one side William Bryan, the advance agent of the great side show of free-sliver freaks, and on the other dignified William McKiniey, the advance agent of prosperity." It caucht the crowd and they raised the roof.

It was at last night's session of the single tax free-silver kindergarten up-town. The orator was a long-haired man:

"Fellow citizens," he said, "now, there's just one of two things, we've either got to have more money in this country or we've got to have more collateral. Collateral, you know, is the same as money. You just go to the banks with your collateral and you get money on it. Now, it must be one of two things, more collat-eral or more money. We'll admit, for the sake money; but, fellow citizens, it can make col-lateral."

"You're right! Hurrah! That's what we want, more collateral," yelled the crowd.

FIGHTING FOR A BALLOT. Mudson County Popocrats Balked by the County Clerk,

The question of whether the sound-money

emocrats of Hudson county, under the name of the National Democratic party, or the ma-chine Damocratic candidates, who auticipated the others by filing a petition in the name of the National Democratic party, will be entitled to the official bailots, was argued before Justica Lippincott in the Supreme Court in Jersey City yesterday. After the nomination of Palmer and Buckner the sound-money Democrats of the county formed a regular organization under the name of the National Democratic party. It was expected that after selecting an electoral ticket they would endorse the candidates for Congress, Sheriff, Surrogate, Coroner, Assemblymen and Freeholders who had already been nominated by the Popocrats. They decided however, to nominate an entire ticket of their own, and then the Popocrats, to head them off. secured the necessary number of signatures to a petition nominating their candidates, and filed it with County Clerk Fisher on Sept. 26 in the name of the National Democratic party.

On Oct, I the men who claim the title of the

National Democratic party filed a protest with County Clerk Fisher against the Popocrats. Their nominating petition and the acceptances of their candidates were filed in the County Clerk's office on Oct. 8. A week later the County Clerk's office on Oct. 8. A week later the County Clerk's office on Oct. 8. A week later the County Clerk decided that the petition signed by the sound-money Democrats was the only valid one, and that the candidates named in it were entitled to the official ballots. Ex-Senator William D. Edwards took an appear from that decision. Allan L. McDermott and Mr. Edwards appeared for the appaliants before Judge Lippincott. Judge James S. Erwin represented the County Clerk and the sound-money Democrats were represented by lawyers James B. Vredenburgh, George L. Record, Rynier S. Wortendyke, and Charles L. Carrick. Mr. Edwards said that the candidates named in the petition which was filed first were entitled to the official balicts. They adopted the name of the National Democratic party, there being no recognized political organization of that name. A party to have a legal standing mustifinave polled two percent. of the entire vote at the previous election. Mr. McDermott said: "Our action deals only with the decision of the County Clerk. He has passed upon the validity of two petitions, but he is not a judical officer. He caunty pass upon the validity of two petitions, but he is not a judical officer. He caunty pass upon the validity of nominations made by petition. He is certainly not authorized to inquire into the personnel of candidates who are properly nominated and determine which of them the voters will be allowed to vote for. Those who filed the first petition want official ballots, so they may have the opportunity of voting for the coal offices, which have nothing whatever and Buckner must also vote for their candidates for the local offices, which have nothing whatever to do with the questions involved in national politics?"

Justice Lippincott said he could not see that the court had a right to make any order under the present proceedings.

"We claim an invasion of our rights," said Mr. McDermott. "Where candidates a of their candidates were filed in the County Clerk's office on Oct. B. A week later the County

the present proceedings.

"We claim an invasion of our rights," said
Mr. McDermott. "Where candidates are nominated at open primaries or in conventions the
County Clerk must recognize the validity of the
nominations and print their tickets, but when
nominations are made by petition the first
claimants to a name are entitled to it. Those
who represent Paimer and Buckner want Democrats to vote that ticket for the purpose of who represent failiner and Buckner want Dem-ocrats to vote that ticket for the purpose of beating Bryan. That is my attitude. I want to do everything I possibly can to beat Bryan, but I want to give Failiner and Buckner Democrats a chance to vote for their choice for the local offices."

offices."
"If the County Clerk has determined to print that ticket," said Justice Lippincott, "I don't see how I can prevent him."
"We don't want him prevented," exclaimed Mr. McDermott.
The lawyers on the other side were not prepared to argue the question and Justice Lippincott adjourned the hearing until this morning.

WATSON'S NAME ON THE TICKET He Will Appear on the Kansas Official Ballot with Popocratic Electors.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 21,-Thomas E. Watson's ame will be placed upon the official ballot as the Populist candidate for Vice-President over the column of Popocratic electors. telegraphed his withdrawal on last Saturday, telegraphed his withdrawal on last Saturday, and the Secretary of State complied with his request. To-day the Supreme Court decided that Watson's ame should go on the bailot. Judge Martin (Rep.) and Judge Allen (Pop.) united in the opinion that as Watson was not a candidate to vote for he could not withdraw. Judge Johnston dissented on the ground that Watson's name over the Popocratic electors would mislead the voters.

Tammany's Ratification of Bauseb. Tammany Hall will hold to-morrow night its regular mass meeting to ratify the nomination of its county ticket. The only county candidate running this year is Jacob E. Bausch for Coroner. An effort has been made to get Vice-President Stevenson and several ex-Governors of States to help the braves ratify, but it was reported yesterday that all had declined, and that the star orators of the occasion will be Porter and Schraub, the Popocratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Republicans Endorse a Gold Democrat for ROANORE, Va., Oct. 21 .- The Republican committee for the Sixth Congress district met here

to-day and withdrew J. Hampton Hoge as a candidate for Congress and endorsed Duval Rodford, gold Democrat.

"Hyomei" does cure Bronchitis.

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1896.

I firmly believe that Hymnes will do all you claim for it. It has cured my Branchitis of 10 years standing.

FRANCIS II. WILSON.

(Alember from Brooklyn). for it. it

Hyomei used with Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit has caught the town, for it

"Cures by Inhalation" Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Catarrh, and all similar diseases.

Price \$1.00. For sale by druggists everywhere. Extra bottle of "Hyomei" inhal-ant at druggists, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, a wonderful healer, 25 c. Advice free of R. T. Booth, 23 East 20th St., New York.

ILLINOIS DAY IN CANTON.

THOUSANDS FROM ALTGELD'S STATE CALL ON MAJOR M'KINLEY.

The First Delegation Came at 2:30 o'Clock in the Morning Black Hussars of Chi-eago Brought Their Horses and Made a Fine Showing Other Delegations Arrive, CANTON, O., Oct., 21. This has been one of Major McKinley's busiest days. He has made more addresses in a day than to-day, but at no time have the arrivals been so early in the morning and so late in the evening. There was a party in town at 2:30 o'clock this morning to see him, and there was another arrived after 8 o'clock this evening. All daylong his house has been surrounded by a throng of people, sometimes only a few hundred and sometimes by large surging crowds such as have characerized the Saturday demonstrations, through which passage is impossible. All day long the streets have been filled, and all day long the air has been filled with the music of bands and of drum corps. It was lilinois day, and the "Sucker" State was responsible for a large share of the demonstration. But Ohioans were

also very much in evidence. The early comers were from Pike county, Ill. They put in the time as best they could till day dawned, and were early about the McKinley home waiting opportunity to meet and greet the man they had come so far to see. The town was little more than awake before two more train toads from Illinois were here to join them Others came in as the forenoon advanced, and the McKinley home seemed to be the first objective point of all, although it had been arranged that there would be no speaking and no ormal demonstration until the last train arrived and the whole crowd could be massed. But these other arrivals loitered about the Mc-Kinley house, now and then getting the Major to come out to shake hands or to stand in the centre of a group of which a picture was taken

The Black Hussars of Chicago were the most conspicuous of the I'linois delegation. They brought with them their mounts, splendid matched blacks, among them "Midnight," the horse which Major McKirley rode in the procession on the occasion of the opening of the World's Fair. His saddle was vacant, reserved for Major McKinley, the man who led the animal said. Later in the day the saddle was presented to Major McKinley as a memento of the visit. The Hussars made a call at the McKinley home in advance of the regular reception. Major McKinley reviewed their parade and spoke briefly to them.

The real demonstration began about 3 o'clock when the Illinois parade was organized, Col. W. P. Rend, until this year a prominent Demos crat of Chicago, commanding. Under escort of the Hussars the Canton troop of horsemen and everal local escorts, and to the music of many bands, the visitors covered a short line of march which took them past the McKinley home to be reviewed by the Major, and then countermarched to the house for the speechmaking. The reviewing stand, which is always used when the crowds are large, was hauled out to the front of the lawn and the crowd gathered all around it and far into the streets and adjoining lots, residents of Canton and members of other delegations having swelled the crowd from the West to many thousands of people. Col. John McNulta spoke on behalf of the Chicagoans in the party. W. J. Calhoun spoke for the State in general. On behalf of the erganized labor of the State a short address was made by P. J. Miniter, and Robert C. Givens spoke for the Republican clubs of the State.

The Weber Quartet of Chicago came with the delegation and attracted considerable attention during the day. The quartet sang for Mrs. McKinley and friends in the house and for the crowd in general from the stand. It was re-peatedly encored. The promoters of Chicago day, prominent among whom was F. G. Higbee of the State Committee headquarters of Chi-

day, prominent among whom was F. G. Highes of the State Committee headquarters of Chicago, kept open house at their private car at the station this evening.

One of the big features of the day was the demonstration of the Garfield Club. This is an organization on the Western Reserve, the membership of which is limited to men who voted for the late President Garfield for Congress and covers the territory of the old Nineteenth Ohio district of five counties. There were 3,300 people in this delegation, and with them were State Senator James R. Garfield, son of the late President; Congressman Stephen A. Northway, who made the introductory address: Lieut.-Gov. Ass W. Jones, and a number of other men of more than ordinary prominence in the district. Major McKinley, concluding his own address, introduced Senator Garfield, who responded briefly to a general demand for a speech.

A visit which affected Major McKinley visibly, and one which seemed to give him especial delight, was male by the residents of Poland township, Trumball county, where he went to school as a boy, where he enlisted in the war, and to which place he returned when the war was over. In the little party of some two hundred were scores of the friends and companions of his youth, some of them properous, some less fortunate, but all men now well advanced in life. The spokesman for the party was Judge George F. Arrel of Youngstown, who was a boyhood friend and a roommate of Major McKinley when they attended law school. Their greetings were very affectionate, and each in addressing the andience

town, who was a boyhood friend and a roommate of Major McKinley when they attended
law school. Their greetings were very affectionate, and each, in addressing the audience,
betrayed the emotions in the recailing of these
scenes and these people of their early home.
A small party from Green Springs, O., listened
to one of the addresses this afternoon, and the
last one, delivered late this evening, was to the
McKinley Marching Club of Massillon. One of
the finest equipped clubs that has yet visited
Major McKinley came from Cleveland this
evening under the banners of the East End McKinley Regiment. It is composed of seven
companies of sixty men each, all uniformed in
military coats, helmets, and leggings, and the
officers all mounted. Their drill is with longhandled torches and they made a brilliant
demonstration on the streets to-night. The
party was introduced by F. G. Hogen.

CAPT. PAGE'S BANNEB.

t Proclaims His Democracy From the Time of Andrew Jackson

GREENWICH, Conu., Oct.21.-One unique politcal banner has been flung to the breeze in Greenwich. It is probably the only one of the kind in the State, and there are but few of any others representing the same principles. Capt Joseph Page, who is nearing his ninetieth year, raised the banaer in front of his house in Cos lob, and it is the work of his own hands. When Bryan and Sewall were nominated Capt. Page. who had voted for every President from Andrew Jackson to Grover Cleveland, and who cheered when Lafayette passed through Mianos Landing, when the Captain was a Young man in 1828, viewed the situation rightfully.

"I cannot go this silver nonsense," said he, "and I do not want to begin to vote the Republican ticket now. For sixty-four consecutive elections I have voted at town elections in Greenwich, and I never was stumped afore."

After Palmer and Buckner were nominated the Captain said they suited him, and he went to work on his banner. The lettering on it reads: "1832—1836. Andrew Jackson No North. No South. No East. No West. Honest money. Palmer and Buckner."

On town election day two weeks ago Capt. Page walked to the polls and home again, a distance of five miles, and he says that if his health is spared he will walk the same distance in November and deposit with more satisfaction his ballot for Palmer and Buckner than any vote he ever cast. Jackson to Grover Cleveland, and who cheered

tion his ballot for Pa any vote he ever cast. Prosecution of a Virginia Gold Democrat. NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 21 .- W. W. Hall, manager of the sound-money headquarters in Ports. mouth, was arrested to-day by High Constable Anderson on the charge of doing business without a license. Hall had a large pile of Mexican silver dollars which he exchanged for 50 cents as an object lesson of what the American dollar would be valued at in the event of Bryan's election. The sound-money men say it

is persecution on the part of the silveritor Carlisle Starts for Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- Secretary Carlisle left here at 2:20 this afternoon over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for Covington, Ky. He will make the first of five speeches in the Kenthall campaign at Covington on Thursday night, osi-22. He will return to Washington Oct 34 and will not vote in the Presidential election and Nov. 3. He is accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Carlisis and his private secretary, Mr. II. W. Van Senden.

Gov. Flower's Speaking Tour. CHICAGO, Oct. 21,-Ex-Gov. Flower of New York left the city this noon in President R. H. Cable's private car for an extended tour through Iowa and Minnesota, speaking in the interests of the Paimer and Buckner campaign, the garty who accompanied Gov. Flower wors the Hon. W. S. Forman, Mrs. Flower, and Mrs. C. V. Holman of Maine.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE The Tapestry Marvels delight all who see